

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current
scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

COTTON LITERATURE

SELECTED REFERENCES

PREPARED IN THE LIBRARY OF THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WITH THE COOPERATION OF THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS,
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE, BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY,
AND BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

COMPILED BY EMILY L. DAY, LIBRARY SPECIALIST IN COTTON MARKETING,
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

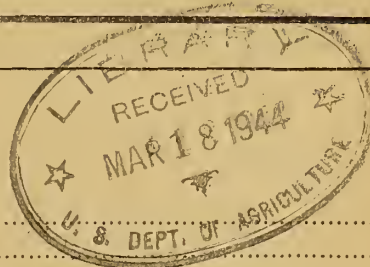
Vol. 12

March, 1942

No. 3

CONTENTS

Production	79
Botany	79
Genetics and Plant Breeding	80
Agronomy	80
Diseases	81
Insects	82
Farm Engineering	83
Farm Management	84
Farm Social Problems	85
Preparation	85
Ginning	85
Baling	86
Marketing	86
Demand and Competition	86
Supply and Movement	91
Prices	94
Marketing and Handling Methods and Practices	94
Marketing Services and Facilities	94
Marketing Costs	95
Utilization	95
Fiber, Yarn, and Fabric Quality	95
Technology of Manufacture	96
Technology of Consumption	97
Cottonseed and Cottonseed Products	99
Legislation, Regulation, and Adjudication	101
Legislation	101
Regulation	103
Adjudication	107
Miscellaneous--General	108



COTTON LITERATURE

Cotton Literature is compiled mainly from material received in the Library of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Items followed by (*) are not in the Library and have not been examined.

"Abbreviations Used in the Department of Agriculture for Titles of Publications" (Miscellaneous Publication No. 337) is the authority for abbreviations used in Cotton Literature.

Copies of the publications listed herein can not be supplied by the Department except in the case of publications expressly designated as issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Photoprint and microfilm copies of items may be obtained, however, from the Bibliofilm Service now being operated by the Department of Agriculture, at the following prices:

Microfilm copying of any single article, regardless of its length, from any single volume of a periodical publication, 50 cents; books, 50 cents for each 50 pages or fraction thereof.

Photoprints, 10 cents a page, with a minimum charge of 50 cents per item.

PRODUCTIONBotany

556. Bereznjakovskaja, A. V. Production of early maturing sea island cotton.* Jarovizacija 1941: No. 1(34): 40-46.
"Sea Island plants were grown under cover but were subjected to low temperatures during the first stage of phasic development. The first generation progeny contained various anomalous forms, including some dwarfs which ripened very early, before the beginning of the frosts. These plants also had bolls which opened wide as in Upland cotton. Variation occurred in the entire population in respect of time of maturity. The 51 best plants were selected and their progenies were studied separately. Variation was again observed in time of maturity, some lines being up to 29, and odd ones even 35-30 days earlier than the control. The progeny of the dwarf plants were normal in habit and typical Sea Island plants but were the earliest of all in maturity, some of them ripening 29 days before the control; when sown in the open on 20th April they ripened in 130-140 days." - Imp. Bur. Plant Breeding and Genet. Plant Breeding Abs. 12(1): 56. Jan. 1, 1942.
557. Jacob, K. T. Certain abnormalities in the root tips of cotton. Cur. Sci. 10(3): 174-175. Mar. 1941. 475 Sci23
References, p. 175.
"Ring chromosomes, chromosomes with lateral satellites and cytomixis have been observed in root tip cells of various varieties of *Gossypium herbaceum*." - Empire Cotton Growing Rev. 18(2): 138. Dec. 1941.
558. Thirumalachary, N. C. A rapid method of measurement of leaf areas of plants. Indian Jour. Agr. Sci. 10(5): 835-841. Oct. 1940. 22 Ag83I
References, p. 841.
A method for measuring leaf areas of cotton plants, named the cardboard method, is described.
559. Sukhorukov, K., and Filippov, V. Hormones of cell division in cotton. Académie des Sciences de L'URSS. Comptes Rendus (Doklady) 29(4): 347-350. Nov. 10, 1940. 511 P444
References, p. 350.
In English.
"In growing cotton plants, bios and vitamin-B₁ are produced in the leaves and pass into the stems and fruits. If flowers and fruits are removed the bios and vitamin contents of the stem increase. The contents usually decrease if light is excluded. The ratio of free to bound bios varies greatly (0.5 to 3.3) but that of free to bound vitamin-B₁ varies much less (1.7 to 2.2). - C." - Textile Inst. Jour. 32(10): A479. Oct. 1941.

* Not examined

560. Volkerding, Bernard F., and Anderson, Donald B. Continuous records of stomatal behavior in field grown cotton. Amer. Jour. Bot. 28(10): 13s-14s. Dec. 1941. 450 Am36
Abstract of paper presented before the Physiological Section of the Botanical Society of America, Dallas, Texas, December 29-31, 1941.

Genetics and Plant Breeding

561. Krasovskii, I. R. Influences of enforced self-pollination in cotton on fruiting and yield.* Jarovizacija 1941: No. 1(34): 104-06.
"Seed from plants of a number of varieties of Gossypium hirsutum that had been artificially self-pollinated for a number of years was compared with seed from the same varieties open-pollinated. The plants of the control were taller, flowered 2-3 days earlier and ripened sooner; they had a greater number of bolls per plant and of seeds per boll, especially in comparison with the varieties that had been selfed for longer-periods." - Imp. Bur. Plant Breeding and Genet. Plant Breeding Abs. 12(1): 59. Jan. 1, 1942.

See also Items nos. 773, 785.

Agronomy

562. Cotton burs as fertilizer. Tex. Farming and Citric. 19(8): 24. Feb. 1942. 80 T31
"Average yield increases of 189 pounds of seed cotton an acre were secured by fertilizing upland cotton with three tons of cotton burs to the acre in recent tests conducted at the Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station."
563. Ellithorp, Roy W. Cotton production practices in Oklahoma. Okla. Agr. Col. Ext. Serv. Cir. 375, 7 pp. Stillwater, 1941. 275.29 Ok41c
564. Gamarra D., L. Efectos de las deficiencias de agua sobre la planta del algodónero. Compañía Administradora del Guano. Boletín 17(1): 11-19, 21-23. Jan. 1941. 57.9 C73B
Effects of deficiencies of water on the cotton plant.
565. Importation of U.S. seed is authorized by Mexico. Jour. Com. [N. Y.] 191(14768): 14. Feb. 25, 1942. 286.8 J82
Permit for the import from the United States of 300 tons of "Marvel of the South" cottonseed for planting purposes has been granted.
566. Ireland, J. C. New miracles with field crops performed. Tempermental new "pepper uppers" increase yields of corn, cotton, darso, soybeans, cowpeas, alfalfa, grasses, etc. South. Seedsman 5(2): 9, 36. Feb. 1942. 61.8 So8
Includes a brief report of the effect of seed treatment and

* Not examined.

blossom dusting with growth promoting chemicals on cotton yields. The tests were conducted at the Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station.

567. [Jaynes, M. C.] Planting seed shortage seen. Cooperative effort requested from Texas cottonseed men. Cotton Trade Jour. 22(8): 1. Feb. 21, 1942. 72.8 C8214
The planting seed situation in Texas is discussed.
Also noted in Cotton Digest 14(21): 5. Feb. 21, 1942. 286.82 C822
568. Louisiana. Agricultural experiment station. Crops and soils dept. A preliminary report of certain variety, fertilizer, and other tests... 1941. 45 pp., processed. [Baton Rouge, 1941]
Results of seed treatment, variety and fertilizer tests on cotton and other crops are given.
569. Need of pure, tested seed important. Cotton Ginners' Jour. 13(5): 6. Feb. 1942. 304.8 C824
"Pure seed of an approved variety is the first requirement in the production of better quality cotton at a lower cost."
570. Pedraza, Roberto. Sistemas de siembra de algodón en el Atlantico. La Vida Rural 3(30): 9-10. Jan. 1942. 9.4 V66
Instructions for the cultivation of cotton in Colombia.
571. Speas, Herbert M. North Carolina's new variety testing program. N. C. State Agr. 17(2): 34. Dec. 1941. 276.8 N81
Cotton is one of the crops to be tested. The program was started July 1 of this year by the North Carolina Crop Improvement Association and Experiment Station. A new strain will be eligible for certification only after it has occurred for three years in these official yield tests and yielded considerably above the varieties now being certified.
572. Welch, J. H. A foremost sea island cotton grower. Tex. Farming and Citric. 19(8): 7. Feb. 1942. 80 T31
Farming practices of M. H. Scaief, San Benito, Texas farmer, are described.
573. Wiessel M., Carlos. Cultivo del algodón. Revista de Agricultura [Costa Rica] 14(1): 23, 25-27, 29-30. Jan. 1942. 8 Esl
Bibliography, p. 30.
Cultivation of cotton in Costa Rica.

See also Items nos. 643, 707, 746, 766, 773, 785, 786, 792, 794.

Diseases

574. Carrera, Cesar M. El género "Fusarium" en la República Argentina. Estudio y clasificación sistemática (segunda contribucion) Revista Argentina de Agronomía 7(4): 277-296. Dec. 1940. 9 R327

Bibliography, pp. 295-296.

"A critically annotated list of 12 species of Fusarium occurring in the Argentine Republic, including F. avenaceum, isolated from cotton in the Chaco and F. vasinfectum f.l also observed on cotton." - Empire Cotton Growing Rev. 18(2): 127. Dec. 1941.

575. Clark, Francis E., and Thom, Charles. Effects of organic amendments upon the microflora of the rhizosphere of cotton and wheat. Soil Sci. Soc. Amer. Proc. (1939)4: 230. 56.9 So3

Report of experiments carried out with wheat in soils infected with Ophiobolus graminis and with cotton in soils infected with Phymatotrichum omnivorum.

576. Marchionatto, Juan B. La mancha angular del algodón. [Rosario, Argentina] Bolsa de Comercio. Boletín Oficial 29(719): 3-6. Dec. 31, 1941. 287 R71

Angular spot of cotton in Argentina.

577. Nance, Nellie W., comp. Diseases of plants in the United States in 1939. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Plant Indus. Div. of Mycol. and Dis. Survey. Plant Dis. Rptr. Sup. 128, pp. 210-378. Dec. 31, 1940. 1.9 P69P

Twenty-third annual report on the incidence of plant diseases in the United States.

Cotton, pp. 325-327.

578. Soaking cotton seed checks plant disease. Sci. News Letter 41(8): 120. Feb. 21, 1942. 470 Sci24

"Cotton seed in Egypt is being protected against one of the most troublesome plant diseases of that region, known as blackarm, merely by soaking it in water for 48 hours."

See also Items nos. 773, 785, 800.

Insects

579. Alvarado, Juan Antonio. Los insectos daninos y los insectos auxiliares de la agricultura en Guatemala. 1st ed. 301 pp. Guatemala [Tipografia nacional] 1939. 423 A18

Picudo del algodón (Anthonomus grandis Boh.) [boll weevil] pp. 228-231.

580. [American association of economic entomologists. Cotton states branch] Insect control discussed at Memphis meeting. Cotton and Cotton Oil Press 43(4): 7. Feb. 14, 1942. 304.8 C822

Report of meeting held in Memphis, February 3-6, 1942.

581. Forewarned and forearmed for the annual bugfest. Farm and Ranch 61(2): 6. Feb. 1942. 6 T31

Insect control is urged.

582. Insect control groups map 1942 program. Cotton Digest 14(20): 5. Feb. 14, 1942. 286.82 C822
 Brief report of meeting of representatives of the State-wide Cotton Committee of Texas and the South-western Conference for Cotton Insect Control held in Houston, February 13-14, 1942. Plans for an insect control program for the 1942 crop season were discussed at the meeting.
 Also reported in Cotton and Cotton Oil Press 43(4): 9. Feb. 14, 1942.
583. International congress of entomology, 6th, Madrid, 1935. VI Congreso internacional de entomología, Madrid, 6-12 de septiembre de 1935. Tomo II. 961 pp. Madrid, Laboratorio de entomología del Museo nacional de ciencias naturales, 1940. 422 C76
 Partial contents: Recent advances in the control of the pink boll-worm (Platyedra gossypiella) by natural enemies, by M. Kamal, pp. 567-581; The cotton leaf-worm problem in Egypt, by Ibrahim Bishara and M. S. El Zoheiry, pp. 831-843.
584. [Jones, J. Roy] Advises early purchase of boll weevil poison. Commissioner Jones urges farmers to get calcium arsenate and molasses--limited amount available. S. C. Commr. Agr. S. C. Market Bul. Jan. 29, 1942, p. 1. 280.39 So8
585. McDonald, R. E. Pink boll-worm survey. Cotton Ginners' Jour. 13(5): 7, 15-16. Feb. 1942. 304.8 C824
586. Ousley, Clarence. A plan for insect control. Cotton and Cotton Oil Press 43(3): 10. Jan. 31, 1942. 304.8 C822
 An editorial commenting favorably on the plan for cotton insect control submitted to the Secretary of Agriculture by T. C. Richardson.
587. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Bureau of entomology and plant quarantine. Report of the chief... 1941. 120 pp. [Washington, D. C., 1942]
 1 En82
 Partial contents: Cotton insect investigations, pp. 74-82; Pink bollworm control and quarantine enforcement, pp. 82-87; Thurberia weevil control, pp. 87-88.
588. Wolcott, G. N. Guerra al gusano rosado de algodón. Puerto Rico. Estación Experimental Agrícola. Agricultura Experimental 1(5): 7-8. Sept.-Oct., 1941. 100 P83Ai
 Control of the pink bollworm in Puerto Rico.

See also Items nos. 728, 746, 800.

Farm Engineering

589. Llosa, Julio A. La mecánica en la cosecha del algodón. La Chacra [Buenos Aires] 12(135): 26-27. Jan. 1942. 9 C34
 Harvesting cotton by machinery.

Farm Management

590. Commonly asked questions about 1942 cotton crop insurance plan. Mid-South Cotton News 2(4): 2. Feb. 1942. 72.8 C8295
Answers to questions most commonly asked by farmers about the new insurance program, are given.
591. [Fry, Carl] Crop insurances may provide for unpicked cotton. Cotton Trade Jour. 22(8): 5. Feb. 21, 1942. 72.8 C8214
Under the cotton crop insurance program provision will be made for growers who cannot harvest their crops because of a labor shortage.
592. Hurst, F. J. Now--the cotton crop can be insured. Prog. Farmer (Miss.-Ark.- La. ed.) 57(2): 16. Feb. 1942. 6 So81
For the first time in history, cotton crop insurance will be available to cotton farmers in 1942 under the program which will be administered by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.
593. Peterson, M. J., and Kinard, J. D. Farm management in Newberry county, South Carolina. S. C. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 338, 31 pp. Clemson, 1942. 100 So8
Report of a study of 101 farms. "Where the physical factors permit and the operator's management ability is adapted, it appears that the most profitable combination of enterprises is to have livestock, such as dairy cattle, hogs, or poultry, combined with cotton. This type of farming resulted in the largest business, greater efficiency of labor, and provided a distribution of income throughout the year."
594. Security or risk...checking up on cotton insurance. Tex. Agr. 7(4): 6. Feb. 1942. 6 F22992
Federal all-risk crop insurance is discussed.
595. [Smith, Leroy K.] Crop insurance will increase farmers' financial security despite weevil and weather. Cotton producers' income to be protected for first time. Cotton Trade Jour. 22(6): 7. Feb. 7, 1942. 72.8 C8214
596. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Cost of producing field crops, 1940. U. S. Dept. Agr. Crops and Markets 18(12): 308-309. Dec. 1941. 1 Ag84Wcm
Includes a table showing the estimated cost of production of cotton, by selected states and regions in 1940, and the estimated cost per pound of lint on a 10-year average yield basis.
597. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Bureau of agricultural economics. Report of the chief... 1941. 51 pp, [Washington, D. C., 1942] 1 Ec7A
Work of the Bureau in computing actuarial data for the cotton crop insurance program is reported on pp. 6-7.

598. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Federal crop insurance corporation. Do you know? U. S. Dept. Agr. Fed. Crop Insurance Corp. FCI-Inform. 22, 9 pp. [Washington, D. C., 1942]
 Gives in question and answer form an explanation of the federal cotton crop insurance program.
 Issued in cooperation with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

See also Items nos. 602, 750, 751, 752, 753.

Farm Social Problems

599. Gary, Hugh L. The tenant farmer in the Mississippi delta. Unionization is not the answer. Staple Cotton Rev. 20(1): 1-6. Jan. 1942. 72.8 St22
600. Holmes, H. C. Progressive tenancy a reality. Prog. Farmer (Ky.-Tenn. ed.) 57(2): 16, 50. Feb. 1942. 6 P945K
 "Tenant farming is not an evil, but a sound business arrangement if handled in a business-like, cooperative way. It offers unlimited possibilities to a young farmer with farming skill, a sense of fair play, with loads of ambition, and with little or no capital."
601. La Rue, Wm. C. Fair shares for a cotton farm lease. South. Planter 103(2): 13. Feb. 1942. 6 So89
 The question of what are fair shares for the tenant and land owner on cotton farms is discussed in this article.
602. Flight of southern sharecroppers. U. S. Cong. Cong. Rec. 88(17): A249-A250. Jan. 26, 1942. 148.2 R24
 This article appeared originally in Social Justice under the title, "Three Million 'slaves' labor in free America--southern sharecroppers suffer economic oppression."
 Includes a formula of Senator Elmer Thomas which shows that the cotton farmer gets approximately as much per hour for his labor as cotton sells for per pound.

See also Item no. 791.

PREPARATION

Ginning

603. Bennett, Charles A. Modernizing wooden gins stands for saw speeds, capacity and sample. Cotton Ginners' Jour. 13(5): 5, 12. Feb. 1942. 304.8 C824
604. Ginning section opened at technological laboratory. Indian Textile Jour. 52(614): 43. Nov. 1941. 304.8 In2
 A brief description is given of the building and equipment of the new ginning section of the Indian Central Cotton Committee's Technological Laboratory. Experiments on the ginning of Indian cottons were begun on April 21, 1941.

605. [Johnson, Fred P.] Johnson urges repair to gins. Inspector praises industry for improvement in quality of ginning. N. C. Dept. Agr. Agr. Rev. 17(3): 1. Feb. 15, 1942. 2 N81Ag
As new ginning machinery is not on the priority list, ginners are urged to keep their gins "in a state of repair that will assure a maximum contribution to the defense effort."
Also noted in Cotton and Cotton Oil Press 43(4): 16. Feb. 14, 1942.
606. [National cotton ginners' association] Thompson made president by National ginners; ask priorities assistance. Cotton and Cotton Oil Press 43(3): 11, 18. Jan. 31, 1942. 304.8 C822
Report of annual meeting held in Jackson, Mississippi, January 27, 1942..
607. Poage, W. R. Use of power in cotton gins. U. S. Cong. Cong. Rec. 88(15): A225-A226. Jan. 22, 1942. 148.2 R24
The author favors decentralization of industry to small southern towns where ginning power facilities are available.

See also Item no. 785.

Baling

608. American lease-lend cotton--markings. Cotton [Manchester] 47(2292): 5. Jan. 10, 1942. 304.8 C826
Includes a table showing symbols to be used to indicate the grade and staple of lend-lease cotton shipped to Great Britain.
609. Cotton bale ties are considered essential to defense program. Cotton and Cotton Oil Press 43(3): 16. Jan. 31, 1942. 304.8 C822
A preference rating of A-5 has been granted manufacturers of bale ties by the Iron and Steel Branch of the Materials Division of the Office of Production Management.
610. Delta council to extend bale-marker program. Cotton and Cotton Oil Press 43(3): 18. Jan. 31, 1942. 304.8 C822
The program for identifying Mississippi Delta cotton, sponsored by the Delta Council, will be continued in 1942.

See also Items nos. 702, 729.

MARKETING

Demand and Competition

611. Arkansas council objects to low tariff on cotton. Cotton Trade Jour. 22(7): 4. Feb. 14, 1942. 72.8 C8214
Opposition of the Agricultural Council of Arkansas to the inclusion of cotton in the proposed reciprocal trade agreement with Peru, is noted.

612. Brazil's cotton goods for Latin America. Survey of recent conditions and growth of the cotton manufacturing industry in Brazil by our special correspondent in Sao Paulo.--Increasing importance of export trade and inter-American relations. Amer. Wool and Cotton Rptr. 56(8): 11-12, 26. Feb. 19, 1942. 304.8 W88
Includes a table showing cloth exports from Brazil to Latin American countries for the years 1938 to 1940 and for the first 9 months of 1941.
613. Bull, Susan Lydia. American fibers--another material binding the Americas together. U. S. Dept. Com. Foreign Com. Weekly 6(6): 6-7, 31-32. Feb. 7, 1942. 157.54 F763
A survey is given of South American fibers suitable for replacing jute.
614. Carpet industry and war. Amer. Wool and Cotton Rptr. 56(6): 34. Feb. 5, 1942. 304.8 W88
"The use of displaced carpet workers and idle carpet looms for the manufacture of cotton duck and blankets for the military services has been proposed by a newly formed subcommittee of the Textile Labor Advisory Committee of the War Production Board."
615. Cotton industry now considered vital in England. Cotton mills on same list with shell-filling factories. Cotton Trade Jour. 22(5): 3. Jan. 31, 1942. 72.8 C8214
616. Cotton industry's major war contribution. Decline in trading margin is forcing drastic economics in production and distribution, with new and acute problems expected in administration of prices. C.P.S.C. to centralize purchase and supply of raw cotton. Expansion of war goods output curtails civilian deliveries, with decline in imports expected. 1941 a record year in production, employment and wages. Canadian Textile Jour. 59(2): 15-16. Jan. 16, 1942. 304.8 C16
Review of the Canadian textile industry during 1941.
617. Cotton mill activity and statistics. In 1941 cotton was consumed at monthly rate of 881,963 bales with average spindle capacity at 123.1 per cent. Amer. Wool and Cotton Rptr. 56(7): 21. Feb. 12, 1942. 304.8 W88
618. Cotton now a vital war industry. Work in the mills equal to national service. Textile Weekly 29(723): 38. Jan. 9, 1942. 304.8 T3127
The cotton industry of Great Britain has been added to the list of industries engaged in vital war work, making it equal to work on munitions.
619. Cotton textile merchants are co-operating. Helping industry adjust itself to widespread war requirements. Cotton Trade Jour. 22(7): 1, 8. Feb. 14, 1942. 72.8 C8214
W. Ray Beil, President of the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants, announced that the cotton textile industry produced 11,898,000,000 square yards of cloth in 1941.
Also noted in Fibre and Fabric 95(2976): 10. Feb. 14, 1942.

620. Cox, A. B. Cotton vital in the economy during 1942. Tex. Business Rev. 15(12): 9. Jan. 1942. 280.8 T312
 Lists reasons why cotton is due to play an increasingly important role during the year ahead.
 Also noted in Cotton Digest 14(19): 5. Feb. 7, 1942.
621. Durante el año 1940, la industria textil del país, consumió 34,430 toneladas de fibra de algodón. Gaceta Algodonera 18(215): 11-12. Dec. 31, 1941. 72.8 G11
 During 1940 the textile industry of Argentina consumed 34,430 tons of cotton.
622. A escassez de tecidos de algodão nos Estados Unidos. Possibilidade de colocação do produto brasileiro naquele mercado. Brazil. Conselho Federal de Comércio Exterior. Boletim 4(51): 7. Dec. 29, 1941. 225.3 B738B
 Scarcity of cotton cloth in the United States. Possibility of placing the Brazilian product in that market.
623. FitzSimmonds, A. L. Staple cotton interests oppose Peru trade pact. Cotton and Cotton Oil Press 43(4): 11. Feb. 14, 1942. 304.8 C822
 Opposition to inclusion of cotton in the proposed trade agreement between the United States and Peru is noted.
624. Gordon, J. B. Find mill workers often resent using low grade cotton. Daily News Rec. no. 3, pp. 1, 11. Jan. 5, 1942. 286.8 N48
 The fear of labor difficulties is keeping many mills from using low grade cotton in the manufacture of heavy war goods.
625. Government cotton mill and bag factory for Chaco. To produce twenty million flour bags per annum. Rev. River Plate 91(2611): 18-19. Dec. 26, 1941. 286.8 R32
 If "cotton sacks were substituted for the total annual consumption in Argentina of jute sacks or 'gunnies,' it is estimated that the internal market demand for cotton would expand by 45,000 tons."
 Also noted in Jour. Com. [N. Y.] 190(14722): 13. Dec. 30, 1941.
626. Government orders stock pile of osnaburgs. Rayon Organon 13(3): 39. Feb. 6, 1942. 304.8 T3128
 "On January twenty-eighth the War Production Board announced that the WPB and the Defense Supplies Corporation had developed a plan whereby the Defense Supplies Corporation will buy up 200,000,000 yards of osnaburgs. This quantity will be used as a stock pile. The fabric to be purchased is to be in accordance with Government specification No. 6-280A. This plan contemplates coordinating the osnaburg and burlap programs so that enough of one or the other will be available for all essential needs."
627. Human hair cloth. Textile Bul. 61(12): 32. Feb. 15, 1942. 304.8 So82
 Human hair swept from barber shop floors is being made into cloth in France. The cloth is called Piloita.

628. [Johnston, Oscar] Peru trade pact clause opposed. Johnston objects to lower import bars on long staple cotton. Cotton Trade Jour. 22(8): 1, 7. Feb. 21, 1942. 72.8 C8214
 Extracts from a letter addressed to the Secretary of Agriculture, are given.
 Also noted in Cotton Digest 14(21): 4. Feb. 21, 1942. 286.82 C822
629. O mercado Argentino importador de textéis. O Brasil já é o principal supridor de tecidos de algodão e o segundo de textéis de lã. Brazil. Conselho Federal de Comércio Exterior. Boletim 4(50): 3. Dec. 22, 1941. 255.3 B738B
 Argentine imports of textiles. Brazil is the principal supplier of cotton and second of wool cloth.
630. Morris, E. B., and Bunn, Edyth M. Hours and earnings in manufacture of cotton goods, September 1940 and April 1941. U. S. Dept. Labor. Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 53(6): 1490-1513. Dec. 1941. 158.6 B87M
631. [New York cotton exchange service] Consumption of American, other growths, and all cottons in major divisions of world spinning industry. Cotton [Manchester] 47(2292): 5. Jan. 10, 1942. 304.8 C826
 A table giving statistics for the seasons 1932-33 to 1940-41.
632. Owens, F. M. Peru has prosperous and growing textile industry. Textile Age 6(2): 62, 64, 66, 68. Feb. 1942. 304.8 T3132
 The third in a series on the growth and present status of the textile industry in selected Latin American countries.
633. Pitre, G. V. Japanese cotton mills: organisation.* Textile Digest, 1941, 2 No. 1, 8-14.
 "An account of a visit to Japanese mills, with emphasis on the contrasts between them and Indian mills. Roving frames are said to be displaced by high-draft systems, and more cards per preparation are in use--generally 1 1/2 for each drawframe delivery, producing 80-100 lb. per 8 1/2 hours on 20's to 30's counts. The superiority of Japanese workers in health and physique is emphasised; the average span of life in India is only 25 years, against 42 in Japan. Under favourable conditions, however, the author contends that Indian labour is not so inefficient as is frequently claimed, and in the Bombay area the number of men per 1,000 spindles has already fallen from 35 (on 20's) in 1920 to 12-14 at the present time. - C." - Brit. Cotton Indus. Res. Assoc. Sum. Cur. Lit. 21(23): 611-612. Dec. 15, 1941.
634. Seeks higher pay in Southern mills. Rieve starts drive to reduce textile wage differential. Jour. Com. [N. Y.] 191(14767): 15. Feb. 24, 1942. 286.8 J82
 The Textile Workers Union of America "will ask for an increase

of 10¢ an hour plus an additional amount to substantially reduce the differential of about 10¢ an hour now prevailing between the wages in the North and the South."

635. Severance, J. L. Cotton mills [of the southern states] planning record output. Machine parts and the supply of labor deemed barriers to further expansion of output. Jour. Com. [N. Y.] 191(14748, sect. 2): 20. Jan. 20, 1942. 286.8 J82
636. Texas textile mills go on 168-hour week. Textile Bul. 61(11): 29. Feb. 1, 1942. 304.8 So82
637. Textile economics bureau, inc. Annual fiber consumption. Rayon Organon 13(3): 32-35. Feb. 6, 1942. 304.8 T3128
"The 1941 U. S. consumption of four major textile fibers (cotton, wool, rayon, and silk) totaled 6,470,400,000 pounds, which is a new all-time record. The magnitude of this figure is strikingly revealed by the fact that it exceeded consumption in the previous record year, 1940, by 32 per cent." Annual consumption of the four fibers from 1920 to 1941 are shown in a table.
638. Textile industry production made new records in 1941. Substantial percentage of textile output last year purchased by government for defense needs. Adjustment to actual wartime basis will make still greater demands on productive capacity. Amer. Wool and Cotton Rptr. 56(7): 13-14. Feb. 12, 1942. 304.8 W88
639. Textile requirements of our armed forces. Quartermaster General's report shows quantities of cloth and garments procured to December 1, for army of approximately 2,000,000. Amer. Wool and Cotton Rptr. 56(7): 15-16. Feb. 12, 1942. 304.8 W88
640. Textile world. Textile war manual. Textile World 92(2): 67-90. Feb. 1942. 304.8 T315
Contents: How to obtain government contracts; How to meet government requirements for textiles; How price ceilings, priorities, and allocations affect textiles; How to meet shortages of fibers, chemicals, and metals; How wartime labor problems may be solved; How to guard against sabotage and air raids; and How to get a subcontract.
641. Wesson, Sheldon C. King cotton comes into his own again. War brings solution for South's problem no. 1. Increased military, civilian demands for staple affects many. Jour. Com. [N. Y.] 191(14748, sect. 2): 21, 28. Jan. 30, 1942. 286.8 J82
The cotton problem appears to be approaching a solution principally because of increased consumption due to the war.
642. Woolf, Douglas G. Textiles make it three in a row. Textile World 92(2): 59-61. Feb. 1942. 304.8 T315
Review of 1941.

643. [Young, J. D.] The cotton industry in Australia. Prod. Rev. 32(1): 39. Nov. 15, 1941. 23 P942
 A lecture before the Blennerhassetts' Commercial Educational Society of Australasia.
 "Australia consumes equivalent to about 350,000 bales raw cotton per year, each bale weighing 500 lb. Only 13,000 bales of this are grown in Australia, all of which come from Queensland." Reasons why Australia is not self-sufficient in raw cotton production are given.

See also Items nos. 665, 734, 735, 744, 786, 790, 792, 797, 803.

Supply and Movement

644. Argentine cotton men, government to help grower receive more for crop. Daily News Rec. no. 304, sect. 1, p. 15. Dec. 29, 1941. 286.8 N48
 Argentine "cotton spinners and industrialists have agreed to co-operate with the government to secure remunerative prices for the cotton growers for the 1941-1942 crop. Should the total yields of the 1941-1942 crop exceed the capacity of the domestic textile factories, leaving an exportable surplus, the government will facilitate the transfer of the surpluses to foreign continents."
645. Caterson, Herbert. Pacific war to affect makers of cotton type [blankets] Daily News Rec. no. 306, p. 14. Dec. 31, 1941. 286.8 N48
 The war in the Pacific has made it difficult for blanket manufacturers to obtain supplies of rough cotton from India.
646. [Cook, Everett, R.] World market for American cotton needed. Everett Cook refuses to accept idea foreign markets are lost. Cotton Trade Jour. 22(7): 5. Feb. 14, 1942. 72.8 C8214
 Extracts from address before the Kiwanis Club of Memphis.
 Recapture of world markets will depend on three things. They are: "Expansion of semiGovernmental credit facilities and continuance of the export subsidy, efficient and cheap production without sinking to income levels of foreign producing countries, and proper representation of cotton in world conferences."
 Extracts also in Cotton Digest 14(21): 7. Feb. 21, 1942. 286.82 C822
647. Cotton imports in Portugal to decline in year. Production in Portuguese colonies greatly increased. Cotton Trade Jour. 22(6): 6. Feb. 7, 1942. 72.8 C8214
 "Production in the Portuguese colonies is estimated at approximately 22,000 metric tons for the cotton year ending January 31, 1942."
648. Growers are urged to produce cotton of longer staple. C.C.C. to raise premiums, support sea island and American-Egyptian. Jour. Com. [N. Y.] 191(14754, sect. 1): 1, 3. Jan. 6, 1942. 286.8 J82
 The plan, announced by the Department of Agriculture, is

designed to encourage growers to shift from the production of short staples to the longer staples in 1942, to make available particular types of cotton needed to meet military requirements.

Also noted in Cotton Trade Jour. 22(6): 5. Feb. 7, 1942.

649. Latin American cotton exports are steadily declining. Government loans now in effect in Brazil, Argentina, Peru and Paraguay. Mid-South Cotton News 2(4): 3. Feb. 1942. 72.8 C8295

The downward trend is attributed to a shortage of shipping, the freezing of Axis assets in the U. S. and other allied countries and the outbreak of the war in the Pacific.

650. Leaders stress need for more cotton acreage. Agricultural workers urge use of entire 1942 allotment. Cotton Trade Jour. 22(7): 3. Feb. 14, 1942. 72.8 C8214

The text of a resolution urging the planting of the full 1942 cotton acreage allotment, adopted at the annual convention of the Association of Southern Agricultural Workers, held in Memphis, February 4-6, 1942, is given.

Also in Cotton and Cotton Oil Press 43(4): 5-6. Feb. 14, 1942.

651. Need all SxP we can grow. Ariz. Farmer 21(3): 10. Jan. 31, 1942. 6 Ar44

The long-staple cotton goal for Arizona, New Mexico and West Texas in 1942 is 150,000 acres. 135,000 acres were planted in 1941.

652. [New York Cotton exchange service] Production of commercial cotton in the world. Cotton [Manchester] 47(2293): 6. Jan. 17, 1942. 304.8 C826
A statistical table showing production for the seasons 1938/39 to 1941/42.

653. Nigeria--cotton crop. Cotton [Manchester] 47(2292): 6. Jan. 10, 1942. 304.8 C826

"The 1941-42 commercial cotton crop in Nigeria has been estimated at 29,000 to 33,500 bales of 478 lbs. in contrast to last year's record crop of 55,000 bales."

654. [O'Donnell, J. Joseph] Shipping is chief worry of dealers in Egyptian. Cotton Digest 14(21): 4-5. Feb. 21, 1942. 286.82 C822

Review of the world supply and distribution of Egyptian cotton.

655. Peanut production cuts cotton area. Increase in food acreage would mean less cotton planted in southeast. Jour. Con. [N. Y.] 191(14754): 12. Feb. 6, 1942. 286.8 J82

"Experienced crop observers are predicting that several hundred thousand acres of cotton land will be diverted to peanuts, particularly in South Carolina, Georgia, and south Alabama where weevil ravages last year cut the crop in half. A few venture the opinion the aggregate may reach 1,000,000 acres for all States."

656. La producción de fibra de algodón en el país, de la cosecha 1940-1941, según cifras definitivas, alcanzó a 50.337 toneladas. Gaceta Algodonera 18(215): 13. Dec. 31, 1941. 72.8 G11
Production of cotton in Argentina in 1940-41, according to latest figures, amounted to 50,337 tons.
657. [Robinson, Monroe Douglas] Urges importation of Peru's cotton. Loss of Japanese purchases threaten's economy, spokesman says. Jour. Com. [N. Y.] 191(14755): 12. Feb. 7, 1942. 286.8 J82
"The long staple cotton Peru produces is not an active competitor of this country's, particularly now when there is a shortage and our Government is urging planters to increase their acreage." A reduction of the tariff from 7 cents to 3 1/2¢ a pound is suggested. Also noted in Cotton Digest 14(20): 5. Feb. 14, 1942.
658. Shortage of long staple cotton analyzed by the Arkansas agric. council. Added cost of production not covered by present margins. Cotton Trade Jour. 22(6): 3. Feb. 7, 1942. 72.8 C8214
A shortage of cotton of the better grades and longer staples exists and growers of these qualities in the Mississippi River valley should be granted an additional acreage allotment.
659. Situação mundial do algodão. Revistas Reunidas 11(69): 4-5. Nov. 1941. 72.8 R322
World cotton situation. A table showing world production, by countries, for the seasons 1937/38-1940/41 is included.
660. Tennessee's long staple production will be increased. Producers asked to plant 19,000 more bales of 1-1/8 staple. Cotton Trade Jour. 22(8): 7. Feb. 21, 1942. 72.8 C8214
661. Texas group plan charter for cotton. Cotton Digest 14(18): 7. Jan. 31, 1942. 286.82 C822
Brief report of meeting of the Foreign Markets Committee of the State-Wide Cotton Committee of Texas, held in Hillsboro, Texas, January 23, 1942.
The charter would "proclaim the necessity of free access of American cotton to the world markets unharpered by our present tariff policy."
Also noted in Cotton Trade Jour. 22(5): 1. Jan. 31, 1942.
662. [U. S. Dept. of agriculture] Export subsidy rate reduced. Cotton Digest 14(20): 14. Feb. 14, 1942. 286.82 C822
"The DoA this week reduced the export subsidy rate [on shipments to Canada] to 2 cents a pound and extended the program from Feb. 13 to Feb. 16. Sales were limited to 6,000 bales to any one exporter." - Entire item.
Also noted in Jour. Com. [N. Y.] 191(14761): 16. Feb. 16, 1942; Amer. Wool and Cotton Rptr. 56(5, sect. 1): 17. Jan. 29, 1942.

663. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Office of foreign agricultural relations; Peru's cotton surplus to become serious. Cotton Digest 14(19): 11. Feb. 7, 1942. 286.82 C822

Discusses the effect of the war on Peruvian cotton exports.
Also noted in Cotton Trade Jour. 22(6): 6. Feb. 7, 1942.

664. Unwise to plow up alfalfa for cotton. Ariz. Farmer 21(3): 14. Jan. 31, 1942. 6 Ar44

"Grazing leases on the Sacaton Indian Reservation are being cancelled. Alfalfa and other crops are to be plowed up so that another 6,000 acres of land can be planted to American-Egyptian cotton... The Indian agency should follow a better policy recommended by a number of agricultural organizations: Produce a maximum of alfalfa crops and leave the growing of additional American-Egyptian cotton to experienced cotton producers."

See also Items nos. 608, 628, 641, 643, 671, 718, 722, 723, 736, 744, 789, 790, 791, 792, 797, 803.

Prices

665. Cotton gray goods prices and trends. Amer. Wool and Cotton Rptr. 56(7): 17-18. Feb. 12, 1942. 304.8 W88
Review of the year 1941.

666. Fijación de precios básicos para la fibra de algodón de la próxima campaña. Argentine Republic. Ministerio de Agricultura. Noticioso 6(152): 231. Nov. 29, 1941. 9 Ar311N
Fixing of basic prices for cotton for the next season.

See also Items nos. 644, 672, 725, 730, 732, 733, 739, 740, 745, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 762, 763, 764, 765, 792, 794, 797.

Marketing and Handling Methods and Practices

667. Net weight sale policy fails at Cotton council. Textile Bul. 61(11): 14. Feb. 1, 1942. 304.8 So82

A resolution favoring sale of cotton on a net weight basis was defeated at the annual meeting of the National Cotton Council of America held in Jackson, Mississippi, January 26-28, 1942.

668. New Orleans cotton exchange. Seventy-first annual report...year ending October 31, 1941. 33 pp. New Orleans, 1941. 287 N47
Annual report of the Board of Directors, pp. 7-10.

See also Items nos. 785, 792.

Marketing Services and Facilities

669. CCC cotton sales program announced. Cotton Digest 14(19):7. Feb. 7, 1942. 286.82 C822

"The Commodity Credit Corporation late this week announced a

program providing for the sale of government-owned cotton to the highest bidders, basis May New York, subject to seller's call, prices to be fixed before shipment. Under the program, CCC stocks will be offered for sale at the rate of 300,000 bales per month until 1,500,000 bales have been sold. First bids will be opened Feb. 16." - Entire item.

Also noted in Cotton Trade Jour. 22(6): 1. Feb. 7, 1942.

670. CCC purchase plan pleases Delta council. Premiums will justify shift to long staple, Gary says. Cotton Trade Jour. 22(7): 1, 5. Feb. 14, 1942. 72.8 C8214

Approval of the loan schedules for the 1942 crop is expressed.

671. Gordon, J. B. Govt. plan to sell old cotton stocks held sure to fail. Daily News Rec. no. 20, p. 5. Jan. 24, 1942. 286.8 N48
 "If the Government desires a reduction in loan surplus, prices must be reduced...or the market must advance a cent a pound to make the offer attractive to mills and merchants. Judging from present price tags, there is certainly no bargain cotton anywhere in the CCC's thick catalog, which lists all stocks."

672. [U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Commodity credit corporation] Basis prices given on '42 cotton loan. C.C.C. publishes premiums, discounts in advance--changes in staples. Jour. Com. [N. Y.] 191 (14756): 10. Feb. 9, 1942. 286.8 J82

The premiums and discounts for the 1942 loan, which will go into effect August 1, 1942, have been published in advance of planting in order to stimulate production of staple cottons.

Also noted in Cotton Digest 14(20): 4. Feb. 14, 1942.

673. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Commodity credit corporation. Loans and purchase programs from date of organization through December 31, 1941, and loans outstanding and commodities owned December 31, 1941. 3 pp., processed. [Washington, D. C., 1942] Statistical tables. Includes cotton.

See also Items nos. 648, 737, 792, 803.

Marketing Costs

See Item no. 743.

UTILIZATION

Fiber, Yarn, and Fabric Quality

674. Ahmad, Nazir. Moisture content of textiles. An automatic device for recording hygroscopic properties. Textile Weekly 29(724): 69, 71. Jan. 16, 1942. 304.8 T3127

Abstracted from the Proceedings of the National Institute of Sciences of India.

675. Harris, Milton. Ciertas propiedades mecánicas de las fibras textiles. Textiles Panamericanos 1(2): 15. July 1941.
Certain mechanical properties of textile fibers.
676. Humidity vs. yarn quality. Fibre and Fabric 95(2977): 14. Feb. 21, 1942. 304.8 F44
Reprinted from "The Traveler" of the Victor Ring Traveler Co.
Discusses briefly the effect of humidity on yarn and gives relative humidities that have been found satisfactory for processing cotton at ordinary temperatures.
677. Klemme, Dorothea E. A study of oxygen absorption and catalase production during growth of Chaetomium globosum on cotton fiber and yarn. Jour. Bact. 43(2): 171-180. Feb 1942. 448.3 J82
References, p. 180.
Report of a study by the Bureau of Home Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture on the growth and effect of various micro-organisms which cause deterioration of cotton.
678. Nanjundayya, C., and Ahmad, Nazir. Maintaining constant humidity. Automatic laboratory device for use in a closed chamber. Textile Weekly 29(725): 92-93. Jan. 23, 1942. 304.8 T3127
"Abstract from the proceedings of the National Institute of Sciences of India."
The device described in this paper "is specially useful in a laboratory either for conditioning samples at known humidity or for taking measurements on samples which require to be kept in an atmosphere of constant humidity over long periods."
679. Stroman, G. N. Diameter of fiber in different strains of Acala cotton. U. S. Dept. Agr. Jour. Agr. Res. 64(4): 243-255. Feb. 15, 1942. 1 Ag84J
Literature cited, pp. 254-255.
680. Wolf from, M. L., Sowden, John C., and Metcalf, E. A. Mesylated cellulose and derivatives. Amer. Chem Soc. Jour. 63(6): 1688-1691. June 1941. 381 Am33J
"Presented before the Division of Cellulose Chemistry at the 101st Meeting of the American Chemical Society, St. Louis, Missouri, April 9, 1941."
The cellulose used in the experiment was high viscosity bleached cotton linters.
Abstract in Textile Inst. Jour. 32(12): A587. Dec. 1941.

See also Items nos. 793, 804.

Technology of Manufacture

681. Brockleman, T. R. Some observations and pointers on care of leather rolls in textile mills. Textile Bul. 61(12): 20, 41. Feb. 15, 1942. 304.8 So82

682. Edwards, I. K. Reminiscences of ye olde cotton factory. Part one. Textile Bul. 61(12): 18, 46. Feb. 14, 1942. 304.8 So82
Describes practices in spinning mills fifty years ago.
683. Harrison, Frank. Efficiency in one process picking. Principles governing the mechanical construction and operation of the one process picker with notes on faulty laps and testing for weight per yard to produce cotton yarn of required count and quality. Canad. Textile Jour. 59(1): 33-34. Jan. 2, 1942. 304.8 C16
684. Merrill, Gilbert R. Hilado de estiraje largo. Textiles Panamericanos 1(2): 5-7. July 1941.
Long draft spinning.
685. Merrill, Gilbert R. Separacion y limpieza del algodón. Textiles Panamericanos 1(3): 20-24. Sept. 1941.
To be continued.
Cotton opening and cleaning.
686. Mitchell, John James. Comentarios sobre la moderna tecnología del hilado de algodón. Textiles Panamericanos 1(4): 8, 38-39. Nov. 1941.
To be continued.
Commentary on the modern technology of cotton spinning.
687. Selection of drives in cotton carding. Textile Rec. 59(705): 45, 47, 49. Dec. 1941. 304.8 T311
"The driving of the different parts of the revolving flat card by belts and bands has now been standardised although the alternative rope drive method possessed several merits. The application of electric motors to the driving of cards has introduced many interesting problems depending on the position occupied by the motor. The methods of driving the card by motor are discussed and the more important differences between the driving of revolving flat and roller and clearer cards are outlined."

See also Items nos. 780, 793.

Technology of Consumption

688. Army bayonets are housed in cotton. Cotton Trade Jour. 22(6): 5. Feb. 7, 1942. 72.8 C8214
Production has just begun of a new scabbard made of heavy cotton duck impregnated with a plastic. Scabbards previously used consisted of a wooden shell encased in canvas or rawhide.
689. Cotton insulation used for defense. Jour. Com. [N. Y.] 191(14763): 12. Feb. 18, 1942. 286.8 J82
90 percent of the output of Reyn-O-Cell cotton insulation, introduced to the market last year, is being used in defense housing projects.
Also noted in Cotton Digest 14(32): 11. Feb. 28, 1942.

690. [Cotton-textile institute and National cotton council of America]
The cotton textile industry in war-time production. Textile Bul.
61(11): 7, 36-37. Feb. 1, 1942. 304.8 So82
Uses of cotton cloth and other cotton goods by the armed forces
of the United States, are noted.
691. Cotton vs. rayon in underwear test. Equity Union Exch. 29(7): 8. Feb.
18, 1942. 6 Eq5
In tests of knitted underwear conducted by the Bureau of Home
Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, cotton was found
to outwear rayon.
Also noted in Cotton and Cotton Oil Press 43(4): 16. Feb. 14,
1942.
692. Fabrics for military purposes. Data on two types of osnaburgs for sand
bags; water-repellent duck; wristlets. Textile World 92(2): 127.
Feb. 1942. 304.8 T315
Specifications of the fabrics are given.
693. Jewell, Virginia. The cotton fabrics that America wants. Textile
Age 6(2): 50, 52-53. Feb. 1942. 304.8 T3132
Shortages of other materials and increase of government demands
is a factor in the present demand for cotton clothing and other
materials.
694. Longer avocado life. Business Week no. 643, p. 30. Dec. 27, 1941.
280.8 Sy8
One more week of life for avocados in transit has been made
possible by packing the fruit in "breather bags" made of a new
cotton plastic.
695. Making cotton ducks. Practical information which will help mills to
meet government specifications. Textile World 92(2): 105-106. Feb.
1942. 304.8 T315
The federal specification for duck is given.
696. Mildewproofing army fabrics. Copper naphthenate process employed in
treatment of osnaburg for sand bags. Textile World 92(2): 101.
Feb. 1942. 304.8 T315
697. [National cotton council of America and Cotton textile institute]
Cotton reinforcement to steel is proposed. Cotton Ginners' Jour.
13(5): 10. Feb. 1942. 304.8 C824
"An engineer at Austin has found that cotton lint reinforces
concrete better than steel. Cotton has 20 percent greater tensile
strength than structural steel and 200 pounds of cotton in a con-
crete beam replaces 1200 pounds of steel."
Also noted in Cotton Trade Jour. 22(5): 2. Jan. 31, 1942; Farm
and Ranch 61(2): 23. Feb. 1942.
698. New army shirting is adopted. Cotton [Atlanta] 106(2): 80. Feb. 1942.
304.8 C823
Specifications of the cloth are given.

699. O'Brien, Ruth. Be patriotic--wear cotton hose. Gen. Fed. Clubwoman 22(4): 14. Oct. 1941. 280.8 G282
Brief account of cotton hosiery for women designed by the Bureau of Home Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.
700. Tests materials for blackout use. Develops method for determining serviceability of special textile required. Jour. Con. [N. Y.] 191(14757): 13. Feb. 10, 1942. 286.8 J82
The tests have been developed by the United States Testing Co.
701. Twenty-mile belt made with cotton. Cotton Trade Jour. 22(8): 6. Feb. 21, 1942. 72.8 C8214
"The world's longest conveyor belt, constructed to carry sand and gravel a distance of 9.6 miles from Redding to the Shasta Dam area on the Sacramento river, is made of cotton.
702. [U. S. Dept. of agriculture] DoA to continue bagging subsidy. Cotton Digest 14(18): 13. Jan. 31, 1942. 286.82 C822
The program for subsidizing the manufacture of cotton bagging will be continued during 1942.
Also noted in Jour. Con. [N. Y.] 191(14748): 7. Jan. 30, 1942; Cotton and Cotton Oil Press 43(3): 12. Jan. 31, 1942; Cotton Trade Jour. 22(5): 1. Jan. 31, 1942; Amer. Wool and Cotton Rptr. 56(6): 10. Feb. 5, 1942.
703. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Bureau of home economics. Work clothes for women. 11 pp., processed. [Washington, D. C., 1942]
The cotton clothing, designed by the Bureau of Home Economics, is described and illustrated.
704. Use of cotton, corn cobs for containers is urged. Jour. Con. [N. Y.] 191(14753): 3. Feb. 5, 1942. 286.8 J82
"Cotton and corn cobs could be made into containers to take the place of tin cans, Col. Maurice E. Barker of the Chemical Warfare Service suggested tonight." - Entire item.
Also noted in Cotton Trade Jour. 22(8): 7. Feb. 21, 1942. 72.8 C8214
705. Wide distribution--low unit costs. Amer. Wool and Cotton Rptr. 56(6): 1, 37-38. Feb. 5, 1942. 304.8 W88
An editorial commenting on the efforts of the federal government to popularize cotton hosiery for women.

See also Items nos. 625, 734, 792, 802.

COTTONSEED AND COTTONSEED PRODUCTS

706. Berzaghi, M. N. O Algodoeiro como fonte de proteina vegetal. Ouro Branco [Sao Paulo] 7(7): 8. Nov. 1941. 72.8 Ou7
Cottonseed products as a source of vegetable protein.

707. Burrell, J. Lloyd. Cotton and defense. South Agr. 72(2): 20. Feb. 1942. 6 So83
Farmers are urged to increase per-acre yield of cotton as a means of producing more seed for oil and other products needed in the campaign for victory.
708. Cotton's food and feed help win victory. Need more cottonseed oil, meal, linters in war effort. Weekly Live Stock Rptr. 22(8): 1. Feb. 19, 1942. 49 W41
Every cotton grower should make an "all-out effort to secure the maximum production from his 1942 cotton acreage, and to use his cottonseed feed products in maximum production of livestock and livestock products needed for Food for Freedom."
709. Gt. Brit. Imperial institute. Uganda cotton seed and some of its everyday uses. 4 pp. [London, 1941] (Imperial institute stories of empire products II) 280.171 G799
710. Heaviest cotton seed meal feeders. Tex. Farming and Citric 19(8): 25. Feb. 1942. 80 T31
Brief report is given of a cattle feeding experiment conducted by the Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station from 1927 to 1939.
711. [Henry, Charles G.] Tax on margarine declared unfair by cotton leader. Cotton Trade Jour. 22(8): 7. Feb. 21, 1942. 72.8 C8214
Extracts from address before the Memphis Agricultural Club.
712. International green book of cottonseed oil and other vegetable oil products (Formerly the International cottonseed products directory) vol. XXVII. 604 pp. Dallas, Tex., Cotton and cotton oil press [1941] 72 In83
1941-42 edition.
713. "Linter" de algodão. Brazil. Conselho Federal de Comércio Exterior. Boletim 4(50): 8-9. Dec, 22, 1941. 255.3 B738B
Cotton linters. Includes a table showing exports of linters from Brazil, by countries, for the years 1938, 1940 and the first nine months of 1941.
714. National cottonseed products association, inc. Educational service. Cottonseed meal for fertilizer. Natl. Cottonseed Prod. Assoc. Ed. Serv. Folder 35, 6 pp. [Dallas, Tex., 1942]
715. National cottonseed products association, inc. Educational service. More milk for Americans and victory through better feeding. Natl. Cottonseed Prod. Assoc. Ed. Serv. Folder 34, 5 pp. [Dallas, Tex., 1942]
The use of cottonseed meal and hulls in dairy cattle rations, is discussed.

716. Newspaper PM tells New Yorkers truth about margarine. Cotton and Cotton Oil Press 43(4): 18. Feb. 14, 1942. 304.8 C822
Extracts from an article which appeared in a recent issue of the newspaper PM under the title "Oleomargarine is as good as butter...at half the price," are given.
717. Schoffelmayer, Victor. Cotton plays heavy part in winning war. Basic food crop as well as producer of necessary fiber. Oil Mill Gazetteer 46(8 i.e. 7): 5-7. Feb. 1942. 307.8 O153
Reprinted from the January 25, 1942 issue of the Dallas News.
"Cotton, as should be widely known, is not only a fiber crop, but the greatest basic food crop of the whole South. Without cottonseed oil and the by-products meal and cake, our food markets and our livestock producers would suffer. Cottonseed oil, as a food product, ranks with butter and lard in annually consumed quantities."
718. Schoffelmayer, Victor. Cotton's place envisioned as shortages loom. Texas and Southern farmers equipped to produce staple in war emergency program. Dallas Morning News, Feb. 2, 1942, sect. 1, p. 4.
"The surest way to increase vegetable oils, of which there is a great shortage, is to increase the cotton crop, even though we might not need the lint immediately but would probably later. Two to three acres of cotton will produce a bale of lint, but at the same time there will be an even more important product--about 1,000 pounds of cottonseed, containing 150 to 160 pounds of oil and about sixty-five pounds of linters."
719. Steyn, Douw G. Poisonous stock feeds. Farming in So. Africa 16(184): 249-251. July 1941. 24 S0842
Important feeds, including cottonseed, which at times may be injurious to livestock, are discussed in this article.
720. Use of cotton oil in margarine gains. Jour. Com. [N. Y.] 191(14764): 15. Feb. 19, 1942. 286.8 J82
"Cottonseed oil used in margarine in 1941 amounted to 149,930,000 pounds compared to 115,945,000 pounds in 1940."
721. [Weiss, C. B.] Linters for cellulose manufacture and cellulose uses, such as gunpowder, rayon, plastics, etc. Oil Mill Gazetteer 46 (8 i.e. 7): 13-15. Feb. 1942. 307.8 O153
Address before a meeting of the Tri-States Oil Mill Superintendents Association, held in Wilson, Arkansas, February 7, 1942.
- See also Items nos. 565, 567, 738, 741, 760, 761, 766, 780, 785.

LEGISLATION, REGULATION, AND ADJUDICATION

Legislation

722. Egypt--cotton acreage restriction. Cotton [Manchester] 47(2293): 2. Jan. 17, 1942. 304.8 C826

Brief note stating that a draft law amending the earlier Cotton Acreage Restriction Law has been referred to Parliament. The new law provides for a further reduction in production of about 700,000 kantars of cotton.

723. India increases duty on import of cotton. Jour. Com. [N. Y.] 191(14749): 7. Jan. 31, 1942. 286.8 J82
The import duty has been one anna per pound and the new measure raises it to two. "The anna at current exchange rates is equivalent to 1.83¢, which makes the duty 3.66¢ against the previous 1.83¢."
724. Italy. Laws, statutes, etc. Regio decreto legge 18 maggio 1940... n. 432. Denuncia del cotone destinato ad usi industriali o commerciali. Italy. Ministero dell'Agricoltura e delle Foreste. Bollettino Ufficiale 12(18): 857-860. June 21, 1940. 16 It13
Decree Law no. 432 of May 18, 1940, requiring the declaration of cotton intended for industrial or commercial uses. This law was published in the Gazzetta Ufficiale of May 25, 1940, no. 121.
725. [Murchison, Claudius T.] The textile industry must consider the price control bill. Textile Bul. 61(12): 9, 50. Feb. 15, 1942. 304.8 So82
Outstanding features of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942 are summarized.
726. National cotton board. So. Amer. Jour. 130(12): 183. Sept. 20, 1941. 280.8 So86
"Congressional sanction of the formation of the National Cotton Board--which is already in operation following a 1935 Cabinet decree--is envisaged in a bill sent to Congress by the Ministry of Agriculture" of Argentina. Under the terms of the bill "the Board will operate as a department separate from the Ministry of Agriculture although presided over by the Minister."
727. Navsari cotton. Bill to prevent adulteration. Indian Textile Jour. 52(614): 57. Nov. 1941. 304.8 In2
The proposed bill of the Bombay Government would prevent the mixing of Navsari (1027 A.L.F.) cotton with other varieties.
728. Pink bollworm activity. Cotton Digest 14(21): 13. Feb. 21, 1942. 286.82 C822
The U. S. Department of Agriculture, under a recently enacted law designed to prevent further pink bollworm infestation, is authorized to inspect and if necessary fumigate vehicles or materials coming into the United States from Mexico.
729. Seeks cotton sale on net weight basis. Fulmer offers bill in House which also standardizes bale coverings. Jour. Com. [N. Y.] 191(14760): 1, 7. Feb. 14, 1942. 286.8 J82
Also noted in Cotton Digest 14(21): 4. Feb. 21, 1942. 286.82 C822

730. Senate body votes approval of curb on sales by C.C.C. Bankhead says bill will prevent the use of U. S. stocks "to break market."
 Jour. Com. [N. Y.] 191(14758): 1, 3. Feb. 11, 1942. 286.8 J82
 The bill approved by the Senate Agricultural Committee would prohibit sale of loan stocks at less than parity prices.
731. Tariff cut opposed for refined sugar, cotton from Peru. Cane groups lodge protest—slash for staple fought. Jour. Com. [N. Y.] 191 (14751): 1, 20. Feb. 3, 1942. 286.8 J82
 Also noted in Cotton Digest 14(19): 6. Feb. 7, 1942; Cotton Trade Jour. 22(6): 5. Feb. 7, 1942.
732. U. S. Cong. Senate. Committee on agriculture and forestry. Formula for determining parity prices. Hearings... Seventy-seventh Congress, first session pursuant to S. Res. 117, a resolution relating to a formula for determining parity prices for basic farm commodities. Part 2. 549 pp. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1941.
733. Wheeler, Marion E., and Herb, Mamie I., comps. Agricultural relief measures relating to the raising of farm prices—73d Congress, March 9, 1933 to June 18, 1934. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Agr. Econ. Bibliog. 92, 80 pp., processed. Washington, D. C., 1941. 1.9 Ec73A
 For items relating to cotton consult the index.

See also Items nos. 657, 767.

Regulation

734. Autorizose un horario especial para las fabricas de telas de algodón para bolsas. Argentine Republic. Junta Nacional del Algodón. Boletín Mensual no. 79, pp. 836-837. Nov. 1941. 72.9 Ar3
 Text of a decree which authorizes increases in hours of work in factories making cotton cloth for sacks, is given.
735. El banco de la nación acordará créditos para la fabricación doméstica de tejidos. Gaceta Algodonera 18(215): 15-17. Dec. 31, 1941. 72.8 G11
 The text of a decree authorizing the National Bank of Argentina to grant credits for the establishment of a domestic cotton weaving corporation, is given.
736. Colocacion en España del remanente de la cosecha del algodón de la campaña 1939-1940. Revista del Banco de la Nacion Argentina 5(2): 82-87. 1941. 284.9 B226R
 Gives the text of the decree and terms of the contract for the sale of 120,000 bales of Argentine cotton to Spain.
737. Concentration for Corinth cotton in Memphis requested. Cotton Trade Jour. 22(8): 3. Feb. 21, 1942. 72.8 C8214
 A proposed amendment to the transit rules of the Southern Railway which would permit cotton from Corinth, Mississippi to be consolidated at Memphis with other cotton and tendered to railroads in carload lots of 50,000 bales, is noted.

738. Egypt. Maximum prices fixed for cottonseed oil and cottonseed oilcake. U. S. Dept. Com. Foreign Com. Weekly 6(7): 14. Feb. 14, 1942. 157.54 F763
 "Cottonseed oil and cottonseed oilcake have been added to the list of commodities for which maximum prices have been fixed, according to an order issued by the Egyptian Minister of Commerce and Industry on December 2, 1941, and published in the Journal Officiel of December 4, 1941." - Entire item.
739. El gobierno del Paraguay fijó el nuevo precio para el algodón de la cosecha 1941-42. Gaceta Algodonera 18(215): 3. Dec. 31, 1941. 72.8 G11
 The text of a decree of the government of Paraguay fixing the prices of cotton for the 1941-42 season, is given.
740. Gordon, J. B. 10-market cotton average held fair price ceiling basis. Daily News Rec. no. 16, p. 14. Jan. 20, 1942. 286.8 N48
 "Spot cotton quotations published in the South in daily averages of 10 designated markets, serving as the basis of calculations in textile ceilings, may be misleading in revealing raw material costs to the public, but the method is sound in principle and functions fairly accurately."
741. ICC asked for cottonseed oil rates revision. Cotton Trade Jour. 22(6): 5. Feb. 7, 1942. 72.8 C8214
 "The National Cottonseed Products Association, with the support of the National Cotton Council and the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, has petitioned the Interstate Commerce Commission to reopen hearings on rates for the shipment of cottonseed oil from Mississippi to northern destinations in order to bring these rates in line with those on soybean and corn oil."
742. Italy. Laws, statutes, etc. Decreto ministeriale 6 luglio 1940... Costituzione dei Settori della lana, della bachicoltura, del cotone, della nazionale dei Consorzi provinciali tra i produttori dell'agricoltura. Italy. Ministero dell'Agricoltura e delle Foreste. Bollettino Ufficiale 12(22): 1322-1323. Aug. 1, 1940. 16 It13
 Ministerial decree setting up, in place of the Textile Fibers Section of the National Federation of Provincial Societies Among the Agricultural Producers, four separate sections for (1) wool, (2) silkworm cultivation, (3) cotton, and (4) hemp, flax and miscellaneous fibers.
743. Loading cotton in Oklahoma. Traffic World 69(7): 417. Feb. 14, 1942. 288.8 T672
 Decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission regarding rail carriers' loading charge on cotton originating in Oklahoma and moving from compress points to Texas Gulf ports.
 Also noted in Cotton Digest 14(22): 8. Feb. 28, 1942.

744. Market is limited for S. A. staples. Characteristics of Brazilian, Peruvian cottons compared with U. S. types. Jour. Com. [N. Y.] 191(14756): 10. Feb. 9, 1942. 286.8 J82
General removal of import restrictions on South American cottons is not anticipated since the United States market for these cottons is not extensive.
745. Los precios del algodón, según el Decreto No. 2263 de 1941 (Diciembre 30). La Vida Rural 3(30): 11-12. Jan. 1942. 9.4 V66
Cotton prices, established by Colombian Decree No. 2263 of 1941, are given in tables.
746. Texas Valley planting to begin Feb. 15. Cotton Digest 14(18): 6-7. Jan. 31, 1942. 286.82 C822
An order authorizing planting to begin on February 15 has been issued by Commissioner J. E. McDonald. Planting is being held up until that date in order to facilitate eradication of the pink bollworm.
747. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Agricultural adjustment administration. Agricultural conservation program. [U. S.] Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 7(29): 923-924. Feb. 11, 1942. 169 F31
ACP-1942-3
Amendments to the program for 1942-43.
748. U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Agricultural adjustment administration. Parity payment regulations. [U. S.] Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 7(33): 1013-1015. Feb. 17, 1942. 169 F31
Regulations for 1942.
749. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Agricultural adjustment administration. Proclamation of results of cotton referendum, 1942-1943 marketing year. [U. S.] Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 7(22): 613. Jan. 31, 1942. 169 F31
The referendum was held December 13, 1941.
Also noted in Cotton Trade Jour. 22(6): 6. Feb. 7, 1942;
Cotton Digest 14(20): 8. Feb. 14, 1942.
750. [U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Federal crop insurance corporation] Closing date on cotton insurance. Exceptions made. Cotton Trade Jour. 22(5): 6. Jan. 31, 1942. 72.8 C8214
An announcement that an extension of one day has been granted in states when closing dates for acceptance of cotton crop insurance applications fall on Sunday March 1 and March 15.
751. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Federal crop insurance corporation. County application procedure. Cotton crop insurance. U. S. Dept. Agr. Fed. Crop Ins. Corp. Form FCI-211-C, 36 pp. Washington, D. C., 1941.

752. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Federal crop insurance corporation. County yield and rate procedure, 1942 cotton crop insurance. U. S. Dept. Agr. Fed. Crop Ins. Corp. Form FCI-201-C, 52 pp., processed. Washington, D. C. [1942]
753. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Federal crop insurance corporation. 1942 cotton crop insurance regulations. U. S. Dept. Agr. Fed. Crop Ins. Corp. FCI-Regulations 201-C, 18 pp. Washington, D. C., 1941.
754. U. S. Office for emergency management. Office of price administration. Amendment No. 7 to price schedule No. 7--combed cotton yarns and the processing thereof. [U. S.] Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 7(31): 975. Feb. 13, 1942. 169 F31
Corrections to the amendment.
755. [U. S. Office for emergency management. Office of price administration] Cotton textiles. Amendment no. 5 to price schedule no. 35--carded grey and colored-yarn cotton goods. [U. S.] Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 7(24): 714-715. Feb. 4, 1942. 169 F31
756. U. S. Office for emergency management. Office of price administration. Cotton textiles. Amendment no. 6 to price schedule no. 35--carded grey and colored-yarn cotton goods. [U. S.] Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 7(29): 931-932. Feb. 11, 1942. 169 F31
757. U. S. Office for emergency management. Office of price administration. Cotton textiles. Amendment no. 8 to price schedule no. 11--fine cotton grey goods. [U. S.] Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 7(22): 618. Jan 31, 1942. 169 F31
758. [U. S. Office for emergency management. Office of price administration] Cotton textiles. Amendment no. 9 to price schedule no. 11--fine cotton grey goods. [U. S.] Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 7(24): 713-714. Feb. 4, 1942. 169 F31
759. [U. S. Office for emergency management. Office of price administration] Cotton textiles. Price schedule no. 89--bed linens. [U. S.] Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 7(24): 715-717. Feb. 4, 1942. 169 F31
760. U. S. Office for emergency management. Office of price administration. Foods and food products. Amendment no. 2--price schedule no. 53--fats and oils. [U. S.] Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 7(25): 756-757. Feb. 5, 1942. 169 F31
761. U. S. Office for emergency management. Office of price administration. Foods and food products. Amendment no. 2--price schedule no. 53--fats and oils. [U. S.] Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 7(32): 1009. Feb. 14, 1942. 169 F31
Correction to the amendment,

762. U. S. Office for emergency management. Office of price administration. Procedural regulation No. 1--procedure for the issuance, protest, and amendment of maximum price regulations. [U. S.] Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 7(31): 971-975. Feb. 13, 1942. 169 F31
763. [U. S. Office for emergency management. Office of price administration.] Raw materials for cotton textiles. Amendment no. 3 to price schedule no. 33--carded cotton yarn. [U. S.] Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 7(24): 712-713. Feb. 4, 1942. 169 F31
764. [U. S. Office for emergency management. Office of price administration.] Raw materials for cotton textiles. Amendment no. 7 to price schedule no. 7--combed cotton yarns and the processing thereof. [U. S.] Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 7(24): 708-712. Feb. 4, 1942. 169 F31
765. U. S. Office for emergency management. Office of price administration. Raw materials for cotton textiles. Amendment no. 8 to price schedule no. 7--combed cotton yarns and the processing thereof. [U. S.] Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 7(28): 904-905. Feb. 10, 1942. 169 F31
766. U. S. Office for emergency management. War production board. General preference order no. M-92 to conserve the supply and direct the distribution of domestically produced SXP cotton seed. [U. S.] Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 7(37): 1130-1131. Feb. 21, 1942. 169 F31
767. Wage-hour violators found few in textile mills of No. Carolina. Daily News Rec. no. 305, p. 9. Dec. 30, 1941. 286.8 M48
Only three of the 66 textile manufacturing plants of North Carolina were found to be violating the provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act according to a recent survey.

See also Item no. 802.

Adjudication

768. Arkwright mills sues for \$10,429 AAA taxes paid. Daily News Rec. no. 16, p. 3. Jan. 30, 1942. 286.8 M48
The suit was filed to recover the sum of \$10,429 in floor stock taxes which the mills aver had been illegally collected under the Agricultural Adjustment Act.
769. File suit to recover taxes paid under AAA.: Daily News Rec. no. 1, p. 19. Jan. 2, 1942. 286.8 M48
The suit to recover approximately \$17,000, representing taxes paid under the Agricultural Adjustment Act, has been filed a group of textile importers.
770. Seeks to recover AAA taxes paid. Daily News Rec. no. 301, p. 4. Dec. 24, 1941. 286.8 M48
"The recovery of \$44,591, representing compensating taxes paid on importations of cotton goods under the AAA several years ago, is sought in an action filed in the U. S. District Court against the Government by Oceanic Trading Co."

771. Sues for recovery of taxes under AAA. Daily News Rec. no. 301, p. 4. Dec. 24, 1941. 286.8 N48
 "A suit was filed in the U. S. District Court by Sears, Roebuck & Co. against the United States of America seeking judgment for \$540,898, representing taxes paid on cotton goods and products under the Agricultural Adjustment Act in 1933."
772. 2 mills sue to recover \$235,303 in processing taxes paid under AAA. Daily News Rec. no. 16, p. 3. Jan. 20, 1942. 286.8 N48
 "The Seminole Mills and the Aiken Mills, Inc., both of Aiken, S. C., filed suits in U. S. District Court...to recover sums of money paid to the United States as processing taxes on cotton under the agricultural adjustment act, with interest from various dates on which part payments were made."

MISCELLANEOUS—GENERAL

773. Alabama. Agricultural experiment station. Fifty-first annual report, January 1 to December 31, 1940. 45 pp. Auburn [1941] 100 A11S
 Partial contents: Cotton rust, p. 18; Cotton breeding, p. 22; Comparison of fertilizers of different analyses applied at different rates for cotton, p. 22.
774. American wool and cotton reporter. Official statistics of textile corporations. Amer. Wool and Cotton Rptr. 56(5, sect. 2): 1-448. Jan. 29, 1942. 304.8 W88
 A directory of textile mills of the United States giving capitalization, type of product manufactured, number of spindles, looms, and other equipment.
775. [Banks, W. N.] Cotton industry groups must co-operate. Spinners' common interest with cotton farmers and desire to see their conditions improved were emphasized by President Banks of American cotton manufacturers association at Cotton council convention. Amer. Wool and Cotton Rptr. 56(7): 31, 33, 35. Feb. 12, 1942. 304.8 W88
 Address before the annual convention of the National Cotton Council of America, Jackson, Mississippi, January 26-28, 1942.
776. Borg, Walter T., comp. War and agriculture in the United States, 1914-1941. Selected references. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Agr. Econ. Bibliog. 93, 43 pp., processed. Washington, D. C., 1942. 1.9 Ec73A
 For cotton items consult the index.
777. Camille Anderson chosen as year's Maid of Cotton. Memphis deb's family interested in cotton for generations. Cotton Trade Jour. 22(7): 1. Feb. 14, 1942. 72.8 C8214
 The Maid of Cotton "will be outfitted with a cotton defense wardrobe by the Bureau of Home Economics of the Department of Agriculture in Washington."
 Also noted in Cotton Digest 14(20): 8. Feb. 14, 1942.

778. Cole, W. B. The story of an old established and progressive textile center. An historical sketch of Rockingham's mills. Saco-Lowell Bul. 13(4): 1-18. Dec. 1941. 304.8 Sal
An historical account of the cotton mill industry of Rockingham, North Carolina. The first mill was built in 1835.
779. Cook, Everett R. Memphis market assumes cotton trade leadership. Jour. Com. [N. Y.] 191(14746): 11. Jan. 28, 1942. 286.8 J82
The first of a series of three articles tracing the development of Memphis as a cotton trade center.
780. Cotton research projects approved. Cotton Digest 14(20): 6-7. Feb. 14, 1942. 286.82 C822
Three research projects have been approved by the Texas Cotton Research Committee. They are: (1) Study of the chemical composition of cottonseed; (2) The place of cotton in the economy of Texas; and (3) Inquiries into spinning techniques.
Also noted in Jour. Com. [N. Y.] 191(14764): 10. Feb. 19, 1942.
781. Cotton week will be held May 15-23. Cotton-textile institute and National cotton council announce dates. Jour. Com. [N. Y.] 191(14767): 14. Feb. 24, 1942. 286.8 J82
Also noted in Amer. Wool and Cotton Rptr. 56(9): 22. Feb. 26, 1942; Cotton Digest 14(22): 4. Feb. 28, 1942.
782. Coulter, E. Merton. Thomas Spalding of Sapelo. 334 pp. University, La., Louisiana state university press, 1940. 120 Sp1
An account of the introduction of sea island cotton to Georgia is given in Chapter IV, Staples, pp. 63-86.
783. Edwards, Everett E., and Rasmussen, Wayne D. A bibliography on the agriculture of the American Indians. U. S. Dept. Agr. Misc. Pub. 447, 107 pp. Washington, D. C., 1942. 1 Ag84M
Cotton, pp. 54-55.
784. Las escuelas textiles Americanas. Textiles Panamericanos 1(2): 17-18. July 1941.
The first of a series of articles describing the textile schools of the Americas.
785. Georgia. Agricultural experiment station. Fifty-third annual report... for the year 1940-41. 161 pp. Experiment [1941] 100 G29S
Partial contents: Cotton marketing, pp. 14-15; Cotton variety tests, pp. 18-22; Cotton breeding, pp. 22-24; Genetic studies, p. 24; The reaction of cotton varieties to cotton wilt and root-knot nematode, pp. 25-27; Cotton seed treatment studies, pp. 27-28; Delinting cotton seed on small experimental cotton gins, p. 28; Sources of nitrogen for cotton, pp. 32-35; Rates of potash for cotton in acid and neutral fertilizers, pp. 37-39; Summary of the use of broadcast limestone on cotton soils, pp. 39-43; Fillers and supplements for cotton fertilizers, pp. 43-45; Evidence of the

value of sodium in cotton fertilizers, pp. 50-52; Time of plowing under cowpeas for cotton, with and without commercial nitrogen, p. 52; Continuous cotton with and without vetch for green manure, pp. 52-54; Fertilizer for cotton following lespedeza serica as compared with cotton in general crop rotation, 1939-40, p. 54; Fertilizer experiments with cotton, pp. 60-62; A comparison of peanut meal and cottonseed meal for fattening cattle, p. 73; Nutrient requirements of cotton, p. 110.

786. Glover, John George, and Cornell, William Bouck, ed. The development of American industries; their economic significance. With a foreword by John T. Madden... Rev. ed. 1005 pp. New York, Prentice-Hall, inc., 1941. 277.12 G51

Partial contents: The textile industry--cotton from prehistoric times to 1930, by M. D. C. Crawford, pp. 187-228; The modern textile industry, by Douglas G. Woolf, pp. 229-240; The cotton-growing industry, by E. B. Whitaker, pp. 241-248.

787. Heard, M. Earl. Textile education. Amer. Dyestuff Rptr. 31(4): P80-P86, P90-P91. Feb. 16, 1942. 306.8 Am3

Address before the Philadelphia Section, American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, January 9, 1942.

An account is given of textile education in the United States including a brief history of textile schools in the North and South.

788. Howard, L. V. The agricultural referendum. Pub. Admin. Rev. 2(1): 9-26. Winter 1942. 280.8 P964

Since 1933 the referendum has been authorized in connection with the administration, in the federal agricultural program, of the following activities: (1) tobacco inspection, (2) marketing agreements, (3) soil conservation, (4) production control, and (5) marketing quotas. "The purpose of this article is to describe the use of the referendum in each of these fields and to discuss those features of its use which seem to throw most light upon its value as an instrument of group control over agricultural administration."

789. [Johnston, Oscar] Plead for increased cotton production. Cotton Digest 14(19): 6-7. Feb. 7, 1942. 286.82 C822

Extracts from address before the annual meeting of the Association of Southern Agricultural Workers, held in Memphis early in 1942.

The author presented a six-point program for cotton during the emergency.

Also noted in Cotton Trade Jour. 22(6): 1, 5. Feb. 7, 1942.

790. [Johnston, Oscar] Some of cotton producers' war problems. Importance of international cotton agreement to meet post-war conditions and representation of cotton interests at peace conference stressed by President Johnston of National cotton council. Amer. Wool and Cotton Rptr. 56(7): 29-30. Feb. 12, 1942. 304.8 W88

Extracts from address before the annual convention of the National Cotton Council of America, Jackson, Mississippi, January 26, 1942.

791. Jones, Philip E., Mason, John E., and Elvove, Joseph T. New settlement in the delta of the lower Mississippi valley. Jour. Land and Pub. Util. Econ. 17(4): 464-476. Nov. 1941. 282.8 J82

"The rapid settlement on the cut-over delta lands has produced a series of increasing difficulties affecting both the individual settler and the AAA cotton-adjustment program. Aside from the usual physical problems confronting the establishment of a permanent agriculture on cut-over alluvial lands, the new settlers encounter serious difficulties in obtaining a cotton allotment which is adequate to provide income for minimum living expenses, for payments on land, and for other farm expenses. As parish allotments remain rather constant from year to year, any increase in acreage allotted to new farms must ultimately result in a corresponding decrease on old farms, thereby producing friction between the new settlers and established farmers."

792. Journal of commerce [N. Y.] 191(14744, sect. 1-4): 1-20, 1A-12A, 1B-20B, 1C-12C. Jan. 26, 1942. 286.8 J82

1942 annual textile number.

Partial contents: W. P. B. to conserve long staple seed, p. 2; Exchanges needed in a war economy. Murray points out vital functions in providing orderly marketing, by Robert J. Murray, p. 13; Extreme demands create paradoxes in cotton industry, by W. M. McLaurine, pp. 1A, 2A; War uses likely to absorb 50 p. c. of cloth output; Cotton manufacturers' head sees real civilian shortage this year, by William N. Banks, pp. 1A, 4A; C. E. A. preventing price disturbance in war emergency. Mehl says new situation requires co-operation of regulatory agencies and trade interests in keeping commodity futures markets open, by J. M. Mehl, pp. 8A, 11A; Cotton releases from loan large. 'Free supply' otherwise would be inadequate, Garside says, by Alston H. Garside, pp. 8A, 9A; Nation is provided with cotton stock by normal granary. Revere outlines aims and operation of plan in relation to war, by C. T. Revere, pp. 8A, 11A; Market for cotton in two world wars viewed by Miller. Points of similarity and difference are indicated--price moves indicated, by Gardiner H. Miller, pp. 8A, 11A; Post-war position for cotton viewed. Should be represented in ~~formulation~~ of peace, by Ben J. Williams, pp. 8A, 10A; Cotton trade put on domestic basis by entry into war, by Sheldon C. Wesson, pp. 8A, 10A; New Orleans market seen as stabilizing influence. President Stewart of cotton exchange says orderly action was reassuring in emergency, by John N. Stewart, p. 11A; Murchison finds cotton industry vital in war era. "Impossible" achieved in cloth production, by C. T. Murchison, pp. 1B, 4B; Cotton industry preparing for big post-war trade, by Oscar Johnston, pp. 1B, 2B; Employment rising in textile plants. Multiple shifts adopted on reduced spindleage to get big output, by Paul B. Halstead, p. 1B; Inventory, output controls foreseen in cotton textiles, by W. Ray Bell, pp. 1B, 4B; Textile industry faces hard task in the war years. Supplying nation's victory needs takes precedence after year of record volume, by J. L. Severance, pp. 1B, 10B; Wool of 20 sheep, half acre of cotton go to U. S. soldier, p. 7B; Natural outlets for textiles in South and Central America opening as war cuts off Japan, by William C. Planz, p. 8B;

New England cloth output rise depends on labor, machinery. Sixty per cent rise in output possible in northern mills based on 24-hour, 7-day week, by Russell T. Fisher, p. 9B; U. S. able to take Peruvian staples. Shortages of Egyptian cotton provides market for Pima, Tanguis, p. 15B; Expects rayon yarn shortage to become more acute in 1942, by William C. Appleton, p. 1C; Irrigated cottons surmounting bias of manufacturers. White points to difference between Imperial and San Joaquin types, by Cecil F. White, p. 8C; Exchanges' value in wartime shown. Linstrom compares status of markets now and in first world war, by Evan S. Linstrom, p. 11C.

793. Maintenance methods used by the Avondale mills. Cotton [Atlanta] 106 (2): 82-99. Feb. 1942. 304.8 C823
In this group of nine articles a description is given of methods of maintenance of buildings, equipment, services, safety, good housekeeping, quality and production standards.
794. Mann, M. G. Co-operative chats. Carolina Co-operator 19(11): 3, 15. Nov. 1941. 72.8 N81
Answers to the questions, What will cotton do from a price standpoint? and What is the prospect for farmers getting enough fertilizer to supply their needs next spring?, are given.
795. [National cotton council of America] Council head asks greater unity in war. Cotton Trade Jour. 22(5): 1, 5. Jan. 31, 1942. 72.8 C8214
Report of fourth annual meeting held at Jackson, Mississippi, January 26-28, 1942.
Extracts from addresses of Oscar Johnston, Edward A. O'Neal and William N. Banks are included.
Also reported in Cotton Digest 14(18): 4-5. Jan. 31, 1942; Cotton and Cotton Oil Press 43(3): 6-7, 13-15. Jan. 31, 1942; Textile World 52(2): 100. Feb. 1942; Cotton [Atlanta] 106(2): 102-103. Feb. 1942.
796. National cotton council of America. Third annual report of activities... January 1, 1942. 44 pp. [Memphis, Tenn., 1942] 281.3729 N212
797. New York cotton exchange. Cotton year book... 1941, prepared under the direction of Alston H. Garside. 142 pp. New York, 1942. 287 N488Y
This yearbook, the fourteenth in a series, contains statistics on production, movement, consumption, stocks, supply and distribution of cotton, prices of cotton, yarn and cloth, and statistics of cotton manufacturing.
798. Rhodesia, Southern. Dept. of agriculture and lands. Report... for the year 1940. 45 pp. Salisbury, 1941. 24 R344
Abstract of the report of the cotton specialist, Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, by G. S. Cameron, pp. 25-27.
799. Rodríguez, J. P. Algodón para la defensa. Puerto Rico. Estación Experimental Agrícola. Agricultura Experimental 1(5): 2-3. Sept.-Oct., 1941. 100 P83Ai
Cotton in defense.

800. Salés, E. Molinary. La batata como cultivo sucesivo al algodón. Puerto Rico. Estación Experimental Agrícola. Agricultura Experimental 1(5): 6. Sept.-Oct. 1941. 100 P83Ai
Cultivation of sweet potatoes following cotton is recommended as a means of controlling diseases and insects. |
801. Textile research institute announces new plan for cooperative research. Textile Res. 12(4): 16. Feb. 1942. 304.8 T293
The plan is briefly described.
802. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Agricultural adjustment administration. Report of the administrator... 1941. U. S. Dept. Agr. Agr. Adjustment Admin. G-113, 90 pp. Washington, D. C., 1941. 1.4 Ad4Ge
The program for cotton, pp. 31-36.
803. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Office of foreign agricultural relations. Cotton mills in Spain reduce operations. U. S. Dept. Agr. Off. Foreign Agr. Relat. Foreign Crops and Markets, Jan. 1942, p. 8. 1.9 St2F
"Favorable weather conditions enabled Spanish farmers to obtain a good yield of high grade fiber from the 1941 harvest. An unofficial estimate, based on ginnings to the end of November, indicates that the crop amounted to about 11,000 bales from 46,800 acres compared with 7,700 bales from 39,600 acres in 1940. The Spanish Government, through its Institute for the Increase of Cotton Cultivation, is encouraging greater cotton production by payment of bounties and high fixed prices. The bounty paid under specified conditions on the 1941 crop amounted to 0.50 peseta per kilogram (2.07 cents per pound). Prices paid to growers were fixed at 3.30 pesetas (13.67 cents), 2.70 pesetas (11.18 cents), and 2.10 pesetas (8.70 cents) for cotton of the first, second, and third classes, respectively."
Also noted in Cotton Trade Jour. 22(7): 6. Feb. 14, 1942;
Cotton Digest 14(20): 7. Feb. 14, 1942.
804. West Indian sea island cotton association (incorporated). Report of the sixth ordinary general meeting... held in St. Vincent, November 1941. 12 pp. Trinidad, 1942. 281.3729 W52
Partial contents: The president's address [reviewing activities of the association during the year] by C. C. Skeete, pp. 6-7; The present position with regard to spinning tests of sea island cotton, by J. B. Hutchinson, p. 9.

C O T T O N R E P O R T S

ISSUED CURRENTLY BY UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

U. S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Marketing Service

Crop Reports (Summarized in Crops and Markets, which is issued monthly): to be issued Apr. 28, July 8, Aug. 8, Sept. 8, Oct. 8, Nov. 9, Dec. 8, 1942.

Grade and Staple Reports:

Semi-Monthly Cotton Grade and Staple Report: issued at Washington, D. C. during the active ginning season.

Semi-monthly reports for each state: issued during the principal part of the ginning season.

Market News Reports:

Cotton Quotations: issued weekly at Atlanta, Ga., Memphis, Tenn., and Dallas and El Paso, Tex.

Report of the Designated Spot Cotton Markets: issued daily at Atlanta, Ga.

Weekly Cotton Market Review: issued at Washington, D. C., Atlanta, Ga., Memphis, Tenn., and Dallas and El Paso, Tex.

Weekly Cottonseed Review: issued at Memphis, Tenn.

Weekly Review--American Cotton Linters: issued at Washington, D. C.

U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics

Cotton Situation: issued monthly.

U. S. Department of Agriculture, Commodity Exchange Administration

Daily Reports on Volume of Sales for Future Delivery and Open Contracts:

issued at New York, New Orleans and Chicago.

Futures Trading and Open Contracts: Cottonseed Oil, Soybean Oil and Tallow:

issued daily at New York, New Orleans and Chicago.

Trade in Cotton Futures: issued monthly at New York.

Unfixed Call Purchases and Sales of Cotton Based on New York Futures:

issued weekly at Washington, Chicago, New York and New Orleans.

Volume of Trading, All Markets: issued monthly at Washington.

U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

Activity in the Cotton Spinning Industry: issued monthly.

Cotton and Linters Consumed and Held, by States: issued monthly.

Cotton Consumed, on Hand, Imported and Exported, and Active Cotton Spindles: issued monthly.

Cotton Linters Produced and on Hand at Oil Mills, by Type of Cut, by States: issued monthly.

Cottonseed Products Manufactured and on Hand at Oil Mills: issued monthly.

Cottonseed Received, Crushed, and on Hand, and Cottonseed Products Manufactured, Shipped out and on Hand: issued monthly.

Report on Cotton Ginnings: to be issued Mar. 20, 1942.